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REMARKS

By this Amendment, claims 15, 17-22, 24-29 and 31-37 are cancelled, and claims 38-54 are added. Thus, claims 38-54 are active in the application. Reexamination and reconsideration of the application are respectfully requested.

In item 1 on page 2 of the Office Action, claims 15, 17-18, 21-22, 24-25, 28-29, 31-32 and 35-37 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Katinsky et al. (U.S. 6,452,609, hereinafter "Katinsky") and the Applicant's admitted prior art (AAPA).

This rejection is believed to be moot in view of the cancellation of claims 15, 17-18, 21-22, 24-25, 28-29, 31-32 and 35-37. Furthermore, the Applicant respectfully submits that this rejection is inapplicable to new claims 38-54 for the following reasons.

The present invention provides a storage-based broadcasting system which stores a plurality of contents to provide a service and a user interface to a user, and a method that is performed in the storage-based broadcasting system. New claims 38 and 48 recite the storage-based broadcasting system of the present invention, and new claim 43 recites the method performed in the storage-based broadcasting system.

New claims 38 and 48 recite that the storage-based broadcasting system comprises a transmission means (unit) for transmitting the plurality of contents, and a receiving means (unit) for receiving the plurality of contents from the transmission means (unit) via a transmission path, and for activating the user interface. The method of new claim 43 comprises transmitting and receiving operations corresponding to the operations performed by the transmitting and receiving means (units) of new claims 43 and 48.

The present invention, as recited in new claims 38, 43 and 48, provides that

- (1) each content includes a content body and a content header, where the content header defines the content,
- (2) the content body is one of a service content body for providing a service and a browser content body for providing the user interface with the service, and
- (3) the content header attached to the service browser content body contains a content flag which distinguishes the browser content body from the service content body.

In view of features (1)-(3), the storage-based broadcasting system and method of new claims 38, 43 and 48 provide that either the service content body for providing a service or the browser content body for providing a user interface for the service are transmitted in the form of a content.

Specifically, the transmitting means (unit) of new claims 38 and 48 comprises a storage means (unit) for storing a plurality a plurality of content bodies, and a content body pitcher means (unit) for outputting each of the plurality content bodies stored in the storage means (unit).

Furthermore, the transmitting means (unit) of new claims 38 and 48 comprises a content assembler means (unit) for adding the respective content header to each of the plurality of content bodies outputted from the content body pitcher means (unit). Accordingly, the content assembler means (unit) of new claims 38 and 48 adds the respective content header to the service content body or the browser content body output from content pitcher means.

In addition, the receiving means (unit) of new claims 38 and 48 comprises a browser content determination means for determining a content, including the browser content body, among the plurality of received contents based on the content header included in each of the plurality of received contents.

Accordingly, since the content header attached to each browser content body contains a content flag, the browser content determination means (unit) identifies a content including its browser content body among a plurality of received contents based on whether the content header contains the content flag. Therefore, the system of the present invention as recited in news claim 38 and 48 makes it possible to transmit both of a service content and a browser content for the service content in the same manner.

Furthermore, since the content includes one of a service content body for providing a service and a browser content body for providing the user interface with the service, the system of new claims 38 and 48 updates both the service and a browser for preventing a service by using a single storage means (unit) and by transmitting a content including the service content body or the browser content body.

The method of new claim 43 comprises operations corresponding to the operations performed by the elements of the system of new claims 38 and 48.

On the other hand, Katinsky and AAPA both fail to disclose or suggest the above-mentioned features of the present invention as recited in claim 38.

Katinsky discloses transmitting a media access web page 10 having a media player embedded therein to a client terminal so as to present multimedia content on the client terminal, where the media access web page 10 has a player 16 for playing media objects, a sequencer 14 for displaying a play list, and a media icon access panel 12 containing a plurality of icons (see Column 2, lines 45-65, Column 3, lines 58-62, Column 4, lines 7-25, and Figures 1 and 3A-3B).

Further, Katinsky discloses that the media access web page 10 can be implemented with JavaScript and HTML and can be accessed with a web browser (see column 4, lines 21-25). While Katinsky discloses that the web page 10 contains various objects, Katinsky clearly does not disclose or suggest the feature of new claims 38, 43 and 48 of transmitting and updating a browser, as the media access web page 10 is the same browser for a plurality of different services.

Furthermore, Katinsky clearly does not disclose or suggest features (1)-(3) of new claims 38, 43 and 48. Specifically, while Katinsky discloses that the media access web page 10 is transmitted, Katinsky does not disclose or suggest (1) that each content includes a content body and a content header, where the content header defines the content, (2) the content body is one of a service content body for providing a service and a browser content body for providing the user interface with the service, and (3) the content header attached to the service browser content body contains a content flag which distinguishes the browser content body from the service content body.

Moreover, Katinsky also clearly does not disclose or suggest that a transmitting means (unit) outputs a plurality of stored content bodies, and adds the respective content header to each of the plurality of outputted content bodies.

Furthermore, Katinsky also clearly does not disclose or suggest that a receiving means (unit) determines a content, including the browser content body, among the plurality of received contents based on the content header included in each of the plurality of received contents.

In contrast to Katinsky, new claims 38, 43 and 48 recite that, since the content header attached to each browser content body contains a content flag, the browser content

determination means (unit) identifies a content including its browser content body among a plurality of received contents based on whether the content header contains the content flag. Therefore, in contrast to Katinsky, new claims 38, 43 and 48 provide that both a service content and a browser content for the service content are transmitted in the same manner.

The AAPA discloses a storage-based broadcasting system comprising a plurality of storages for storing a browser or a content (2511a-2511c, 1113a-1113c), and a plurality of pitcher units (2513a-2513c and 2514a-2514c), each of which is provided for each of the storages. Therefore, the system shown in AAPA is clearly different from that of new claims 38, 43 and 48, which update both a service content and a browser by using a single pitcher means (unit).

Specifically, the AAPA clearly does not disclose or suggest the transmitting means (unit) and operation of new claims 38, 43 and 48 because the AAPA cannot store a plurality of content bodies in a single storage means, output each of the stored content bodies, and add the respective content header to each of the outputted content bodies, so that a receiving means (unit) and operation can determine a content, including the browser content body, among the plurality of received contents based on the content header included in each of the plurality of received contents, as recited in new claims 38, 43 and 48.

Accordingly, Katinsky and the AAPA clearly do not disclose or suggest each and every limitations of new claims 38, 43 and 48.

Consequently, no obvious combination of Katinsky and the AAPA would result in the inventions of new claims 38, 43 and 48, since Katinsky and the AAPA, either individually or in combination, clearly do not disclose or suggest each and every limitation of new claims 38, 43 and 48.

Therefore, the Applicant respectfully submits that new claims 38, 43 and 48 are clearly patentable over Katinsky and the AAPA.

In item 2 on page 7 of the Office Action, claims 19-20, 26-27 and 33-34 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Katinsky and AAPA in view of Herz et al. (U.S. 5,835,087, hereinafter "Herz").

As demonstrated above, Katinsky and the AAPA clearly fail to disclose or suggest the elements of the transmitting and receiving means (unit) and operations as well as features (1)-(3) of new claims 38, 43 and 48.

Similar to Katinsky and the AAPA, Herz also fails to disclose or suggest the transmitting and receiving means (unit) and operations as well as features (1)-(3) of new claims 38, 43 and 48. As a result, Herz cannot cure the deficiencies of Katinsky and the AAPA for failing to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of new claims 38, 43 and 48.

Consequently, no obvious combination of Katinsky, the AAPA and Herz would result in the inventions of new claims 38, 43 and 48, Katinsky, the AAPA and Herz, either individually or in combination, clearly fail to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of new claims 38, 43 and 48.

Furthermore, the Applicant respectfully submits that the clear distinctions discussed above are such that a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would not have been motivated to modify Katinsky, the AAPA and Herz in such a manner as to result in, or otherwise render obvious, the present invention as recited in new claims 38, 43 and 48.

Therefore, it is submitted that the new claims 38, 43 and 48, as well as new claims 39-42, 44-47 and 49-54 which depend therefrom, are clearly allowable over the prior art as applied by the Examiner.

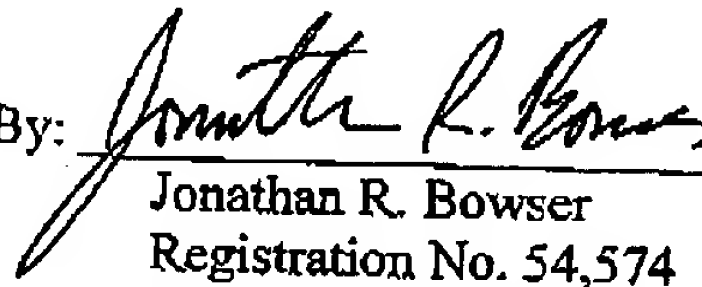
In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is clearly in condition for allowance. An early notice thereof is respectfully solicited.

If, after reviewing this Amendment, the Examiner feels there are any issues remaining which must be resolved before the application can be passed to issue, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned by telephone in order to resolve such issues.

Respectfully submitted,

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